

TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BELFAST DISTRICT

Hospital for the Insane Poor

OF THE

COUNTIES OF ANTRIM AND DOWN, AND THE COUNTY
OF THE TOWN OF CARRICKFERGUS.

FROM THE 1ST APRIL, 1855, TO THE 31ST MARCH, 1856.

Ordered by the Governors to be Printed.

ESTABLISHED 1829.

BELFAST:

PRINTED AT THE NORTHERN WHIG OFFICE,
CALENDER-STREET.

1856.



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GOVERNORS

OF THE

Belfast District Hospital for the Insane,

APPOINTED BY

THE LORD LIEUTENANT AND PRIVY COUNCIL OF IRELAND,

Under the Provisions of 1 and 2 George IV., Cap. 33.

No.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
1	Marquis of Donegall,	Ormeau, Belfast,	March, 1829.
2	Mayor of Belfast, for the time being	Belfast,	March, 1829.
3	Rev. Thomas Hincks, A.M., ..	Derrykeighan Rectory, Dervock,	March, 1829.
4	Sir Robert Bateson, Bart., D.L., ..	Belvoir-Park, Belfast,	June 28, 1829.
5	William M'Cance, Esq., J.P., ..	Suffolk, Belfast,	Jan. 4, 1836.
6	Robt. J. Tennent, Esq., J.P., D.L.,	Belfast,	Jan. 4, 1836.
7	John Sinclair, Esq.,	Falls Road, Belfast,	Oct. 28, 1836.
8	Edward Bruce, Esq., J.P., ..	Dublin,	Oct. 28, 1836.
9	Right Rev. Bishop Denvir, ..	Belfast,	Oct. 28, 1836.
10	Rev. John Edgar, D.D.,	Do.,	Oct. 28, 1836.
11	Rev. H. Montgomery, LL.D., ..	Glebe House, Dunmurry. ..	Oct. 28, 1836.
12	Very Rev. Dean Stannus,	Lisburn,	April 4, 1842.
13	Rev. H. Cooke, D.D., LL.D., ..	Belfast,	April 4, 1842.
14	R. B. B. Houston, Esq., J.P., D.L.,	Orangefield, Belfast,	April 4, 1842.
15	Rev. J. S. B. Monsell, A.M., ..	England,	July 13, 1842.
16	Conway B. Grimshaw, Esq., ..	Linfield, Belfast,	Oct. 8, 1846.
17	John Clarke, Esq., J.P.,	Belfast,	Sept. 13, 1847.
18	Marquis of Downshire,	Castle, Hillsborough,	Nov. 16, 1847.
19	Robert Gordon, Esq., J.P., D.L., ..	Florida Manor, Killinchy, ..	Nov. 16, 1847.
20	Robert Batt, Esq., J.P., D.L., ..	Purdysburn, Belfast,	Nov. 16, 1847.
21	John Sharman Crawford, Esq. J.P.	Crawfordsburn, Holywood, ..	Nov. 16, 1847.
22	Lord Bishop of Down & Connor } & Dromore, for the time being, }	The Palace, Holywood,	April 9, 1850.
23	William Dunville, Esq.,	Richmond Lodge, Holywood, ..	May 22, 1851.
24	Rev. T. F. Miller,	Vicarage, Belfast,	Dec. 8, 1851.
25	Adam J. Macrory, Esq.,	Duncairn, Belfast,	June 15, 1852.
26	Lord Dufferin,	Clandeboyne, Holywood, ..	Dec. 10, 1855.
27	Thomas M'Clure, Esq., J.P., ..	Belfast,	Jan. 29, 1856.

*** The Inspectors of Hospitals for the Insane are Governors for the time being.

Resident Physician, ROBERT STEWART, M.D.
Visiting Physician, HENRY M'CORMAC, M.D.
Visiting Surgeon, JAMES MOORE, M.D.

STATED MEETINGS OF GOVERNORS ARE HELD IN THE ASYLUM, ON THE
FIRST MONDAY OF EACH MONTH, AT ONE O'CLOCK, P.M.

TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Belfast District Hospital for the Insane,

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1856.

Table I.—General Statement of the Year's Admissions, &c.

	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total
In Asylum, on 1st April, 1855, ...	...	...	...	141	135	276
Admitted since, New Cases, ...	62	47	109			
Relapses, ...	3	2	5			
	—	—	—	65	49	114
				—	—	—
Total under treatment during the year, ...	...	...	...	206	184	390
Discharged, Recovered, ...	19	30	49			
Do., Relieved, ...	5	9	14			
Escaped, Recovered, ...	1	0	1			
Died, ...	12	7	19			
	—	—	—	37	46	83
				—	—	—
Leaving in the House, 31st March, 1856, ...	...	...	...	169	138	307
The total Admissions more than last year by 28						
Males, and less by 10 Females, ...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Daily Average Number of Patients during the year, ...						291.96
Do. for the year ending 31st March, 1855, ...						266.48
Average Annual Expense of each Patient this year, in- cluding every charge, ...	...	...	...			£18 11 10½
Do. for the year ending 31st March, 1855, ...	...	...	...	...	18 5 4½	
Being an increase of each Patient this year of ...				...	0 6 6⅜	
Total Expenditure for the year ending 31st March, 1856, ...						£5,428 13 9
Dangerous Lunatics admitted during the year, viz. :—						
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From Antrim Gaol, ...	9	3	12			
From County Down Gaol, ...	17	2	19			
	—	—	—	26	5	31
Produce of Farm and Garden, ...	...	...	...	...	£392 17 1	
Deduct Farm and Garden Expenses, ...	...	...	...	...	43 11 9	
					—	—
Net Profit, ...	...	...	...	...	£349 5 4	

Table II.—Ages of the 114 Patients admitted during the Year.

					Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 20 years, ...	...	...	...	...	7	3	10
From 20 to 30 years,	...	...	...	...	15	16	31
“ 30 to 40 “	...	...	...	...	15	12	27
“ 40 to 50 “	..	...	...	...	14	12	26
“ 50 to 60 “	...	...	...	...	13	5	18
“ 60 to 70 “	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
“ 70 to 80 “	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
TOTALS, ...	...	...	...	...	65	49	114

Table III.—Alleged Causes of Insanity in the 114 Cases admitted during the Year.

					Males.	Females.	Total.
Bodily Ailments, ...	...	...	...	...	9	3	12
Disappointed Love,	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
Fright, ...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4
Grief, Disappointment, Anxiety, ...	...	...	...	...	8	7	15
Intemperance, ...	...	...	...	...	5	1	6
Jealousy, ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
Puerperal Condition,	...	...	...	...	0	3	3
Religious Excitement,	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Excessive Study, ...	...	...	...	...	0	2	2
Unknown or Hereditary, ...	...	...	...	...	36	25	61
Totally unknown, ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
TOTALS, ...	...	...	..	...	65	49	114

Table IV.—Forms of Disease in the 114 Cases admitted during the Year.

					Males.	Females.	Total.
Dementia, ...	...	...	...	...	8	7	15
Mania, ...	...	...	...	...	41	26	67
Melancholia,	...	...	...	...	14	11	25
Monomania,	...	...	...	...	2	5	7
TOTALS, ...	...	...	...	...	65	49	114

Table V.—Religion of the 114 Cases admitted during the Year.

					Males.	Females.	Total.
Established Church of England and Ireland, ...	...	...	...	...	12	14	26
Presbyterians and Protestant Dissenters,	...	...	...	...	27	21	48
Roman Catholics, ...	...	...	...	...	26	14	40
TOTALS, ...	...	...	...	...	65	49	114

Table VI.—Social Condition of the 114 Cases admitted during the Year.

						Males.	Females.	Total.
Married,	...	...	...	...	...	25	16	41
Single,	...	...	...	...	...	38	29	67
Widowers and Widows,	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	6
						—	—	—
TOTALS,	...	...	...	...	...	65	49	114

Table VII.—Occupation of the 114 Cases admitted during the Year.

						Males.	Females.	Total.
Bricklayer,	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Carpenter, ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Carter, ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Chandler, ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Clerks, ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0	4
Coastguard,	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Cook, ...	...	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
Dealer, ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Dressmakers,	...	...	...	...	...	0	4	4
Farmers and Farmers' Wives,	...	...	...	...	...	10	2	12
Flowerers and Sewers,	...	...	...	...	...	0	9	9
Governess, ...	...	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
Housekeepers,	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
House-servants,	...	...	...	...	...	2	9	11
Labourers and Labourers' Wives,	...	...	...	...	...	20	3	23
Milliner, ...	...	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
Millworker,	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Painter, ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Paupers, ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	5
Pawnbroker,	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Porter, ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Sailors, ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0	2
Shoemakers,	...	...	...	...	...	2	0	2
Shopwoman,	...	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
Soldiers, ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0	2
Tailor, ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Weavers, ...	...	...	...	...	...	7	0	7
Winding Yarn, ...	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	2
Without any Occupation,	...	...	...	...	...	3	11	14
						—	—	—
TOTALS,	...	...	...	...	...	65	49	114

Table VIII.—Degree of Education in the 114 Cases admitted during the Year.

						Males.	Females.	Total.
Can Read and Write,	...	...	...	...	...	32	23	55
Can Read only, ...	...	...	...	...	...	17	17	34
Totally Uneducated,	...	...	...	...	...	12	8	20
Well-educated, ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5
						—	—	—
TOTALS,	...	...	...	...	...	65	49	114

Table IX.—Ages of the 50 Patients discharged Recovered during the Year.

					Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 20 Years, ...	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
From 20 to 30 Years,	...	...	...	...	4	12	16
" 30 to 40 "	...	...	...	...	7	9	16
" 40 to 50 "	...	...	...	...	2	9	11
" 50 to 60 "	...	...	...	...	4	0	4
" 60 to 70 "	...	...	...	...	2	0	2
TOTALS,	...	...	...	...	20	30	50

Table X.—Shewing the Period of Time the 50 Patients discharged Recovered were under treatment.

					Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 3 Months, ...	...	...	...	...	0	4	4
From 3 to 6 Months,	...	...	...	...	9	10	19
" 6 to 12 "	...	...	...	...	7	8	15
" 1 to 2 Years,	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
" 2 to 5 "	...	...	...	...	3	5	8
" 5 to 10 "	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
TOTALS,	...	...	...	...	20	30	50

Table XI.—Shewing the duration of Disease in the 83 Patients discharged Recovered and Relieved, and who Died during the Year.

DURATION OF DISEASE.	RECOVERED AND RELIEVED.			DIED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 3 months, ...	0	1	1	4	0	4
From 3 to 6 months,	4	8	12	0	0	0
" 6 to 12 "	9	13	22	1	2	3
" 1 to 2 years,	4	7	11	3	2	5
" 2 to 5 "	6	8	14	1	1	2
" 5 to 10 "	2	2	4	2	0	2
" 10 to 20 "	0	0	0	1	2	3
TOTALS, ...	25	39	64	12	7	19

Table XII.—Obituary for the Year ended 31st March, 1856.

No.	Sex.	Age.	Forms of Disease and supposed Exciting Cause.	Social State.	Occupation.	Period an In- mate.	Cause of Death.
1	F.	70	Melancholia—Unknown.	Unmarried.	Spinning.	19 Years.	General Debility.
2	F.	30	Melancholia—Religious Excitement.	Unmarried.	Weaving.	2 Years.	Pulmonary Disease.
3	F.	26	Monomania—Unknown.	Unmarried.	Housekeeper.	20 Months.	Hæmorrhage from the Lungs.
4	M.	31	Mania—Unknown.	Unmarried.	Weaver.	2½ Years.	Hepatic Abscess.
5	F.	26	Melancholia—Unknown.	A Mother, Unmarried.	Dressmaker.	5 Months.	Diarrhœa.
6	M.	50	Mania—Unknown.	Unmarried.	Hawker.	15 Years.	Scrofulous Ulceration of Knee Joint.
7	F.	23	Melancholia—Disappointment in Love.	Unmarried.	Servant.	3 Years.	Phthisis.
8	M.	45	Dementia—Injury from a Fall.	Married.	Post-car Driver.	5½ Years.	Apoplexy.
9	F.	56	Mania—Want.	Married.	Weaver's Wife.	11¼ Years.	Psoas Abscess.
10	M.	40	Mania—Unknown.	Married.	Farmer.	5 Weeks.	Dysentery.
11	M.	21	Mania—Unknown.	Unmarried.	Labourer.	12 Days.	Dysentery.
12	M.	53	Mania—Unknown.	Married.	Labourer.	1 Month.	Dysentery.
13	M.	26	Mania—Fall on the Head.	Unmarried.	Carpenter.	2½ Years.	Scrofula.
14	M.	47	Mania—Unknown.	Married.	Coast-guardsmen.	5 Weeks.	Paralysis.
15	F.	57	Mania—Unknown.	Unmarried.	Sewer.	8 Months.	General Debility.
16	M.	38	Melancholia—Intemperance.	Married.	Book-keeper.	5 Months.	Suicide.
17	M.	17	Mania—Epilepsy.	Unmarried.	None.	3 Months.	Epilepsy.
18	M.	41	Mania—Unknown.	Married.	Farmer.	7 Months.	Paralysis.
19	M.	44	Mania—Loss of Pension.	Married.	Soldier and Weaver.	5 Weeks.	General Debility.

“CRIMINAL LUNATIC.”

The male “criminal lunatic,” referred to in last year’s report as being an inmate contrary to the express provisions of the Act 8th and 9th Victoria, c. 107, still continues in the House. Since then, however, the Board have endeavoured to effect his removal to the Government Central Asylum, at Dundrum, the proper establishment for such cases, but without any avail, which is much to be regretted, as the association of any of that special class with the ordinary inmates of these Institutions is, on every account, much to be deprecated.

HEALTH.

The general health of the inmates throughout the year was remarkably satisfactory ; added to which there was a complete exemption from any disease of an epidemic character.

The partial occupation of the new wings during the latter half of the year now concluded largely helped to the sanitary condition of the patients being so unexceptionable, the importance of which cannot be over-estimated, where large numbers of persons are under the same roof.

MORTALITY.

The number of cases which had a fatal issue, during the year, was only nineteen (twelve males and seven females), out of an average daily population of 292, which has been the lowest mortality for many years past, with the exception of last year’s, when epidemic cholera prevailed, and which, of course, should not be taken into account in making a comparison in this respect. And here it occurs to state, what the Board is fully aware of, that, in regard to the large number of deaths, comparatively, which took place in the year ended 31st March, 1855—viz., thirty-nine—of which seventeen arose from Cholera, the statement made in the biennial Report of the Inspectors, last year, as presented to Parliament, led to the inference that the deaths were double that of the year preceding, and this from ordinary causes ; whereas, had it been observed that seventeen resulted from a malignant epidemic, and a deduction made accordingly, the casualties would only have been in ordinary proportion to the number treated—in fact, below

the usual average. This matter, however, the Inspectors have promised to explain in their next official Report. To return, however, to the deaths of the last year, all, with one exception, arose from causes quite usual in such an Institution as this. The largest number—viz., four (three males, one female), died of chronic diarrhœa, merging into dysentery; two of pulmonary disease (both females); three (one male, two females) of general debility, or, in other words, a gradual exhaustion of the vital powers, without manifesting marked symptoms of any diseased organ in particular; two (males) of scrofulous disease; two (males) of paralysis; one (male) of diseased liver; one (do.) of epilepsy; one (do.) of apoplexy; one (do.) of suicide; one (female) of lumbar abscess; one (do.) of pulmonary hæmorrhage. The oldest, a female, in the above list, had reached the age of seventy, and had been an inmate between nineteen and twenty years. She was, throughout, harmless and controllable, and very industrious, but always under the unhappy delusion that she had committed a capital crime, for which she had been tried, found guilty, sentenced to death, and transmitted here for its execution, the carrying of which into effect she was in daily dread of, and daily, for a lengthened period, earnestly implored its being delayed. This hallucination never ceased to prey upon her mind, and for which no cause could be assigned. The next oldest, both in years (fifty) and inmateship (fifteen years), was a male, whose case, also, had some remarkable features. He conceived he had been placed in the house to fit himself, by an apprenticeship of seven years, to be the “Governor” of the Establishment, and, accordingly, he was generally known by the name of “the Governor,” a mode of address with which he was much pleased. When the term of his apprenticeship had expired, and “the keys of the whole establishment,” to use his own words, were not given into his charge, he became restless and turbulent, and ultimately adopted an expedient which he conceived would obtain for him his rights, which was that of taking furtive opportunities, under cover of the dark, of throwing stones against the windows of the “Governor’s” house, and, by thus bringing

the usurper of his office into trouble, by the damage he effected in this way, secure his dismissal, and possess himself of the long-wished for keys. But, this not succeeding, he adopted a new plan, and that was, to cease longer being a Roman Catholic, of which persuasion he was a member, and become a Protestant, his idea being that, as the Queen was of the latter faith, she would promote him, without fail, to the post, for which, Laban-like, he had served more than his full time, and had his mind set upon; and always afterwards, if any of the inmates or others made any allusion to his being really of another religion to that he professed, he would be highly displeased, and strongly asseverate that the contrary was the case. Another in the deceased list had been in the Institution twelve years nearly, and four others for periods varying from five to two years. Three (males) were inmates, respectively, for the short term of five weeks, and one (a male) twelve days only, being all of such enfeebled constitutions, on admission, that their cases were hopeless from the first. The average age of the males was thirty-seven nearly; that of the females forty-one; and the mean average of all thirty-eight and a-half years. Amongst the deaths for the year was one, unhappily, under the head of "Suicide." The deceased, a male, had been in the house a little more than five months, having been twice previously an inmate, and discharged, on both occasions, as recovered. He had never betrayed any suicidal tendency at home with his family, nor did they ever apprehend anything of the kind. On the contrary, his peculiar maniacal affection manifested itself in a decidedly homicidal propensity, especially towards a child of his own, in consequence of which he had, upon the third and last occasion, to be placed again under restraint. There was not, therefore, the least suspicion of his laying violent hands on himself here; the most prominent feature in his case was a disposition to effect an escape out of the building, which he succeeded in accomplishing on two occasions, so that, accordingly, he was under the closer surveillance, still, however, being permitted to have the range of the division he was in, with as little appearance as possible of being watched. Half-

an-hour before the fatal deed was effected, he had been at breakfast with his attendant, when he quitted the room for about ten minutes, again returning and finishing some tea he had left. He then walked up the corridor, and was no more seen alive, he having gone into one of the single sleeping apartments, from the ventilator of which he suspended himself, by means of a piece of strong cord, together with his silk neck-tie, and, throwing himself off from the head of the bedstead, must have instantly died, there not being the slightest appearance of a struggle, or the least lividity of face or distortion of feature. A Coroner's inquest was held on the body, before Mr. Jackson, on the following day, and a finding returned in accordance with the above facts, as elicited before the Jury, no blame or neglect being attributed to any party.

SUICIDAL AND HOMICIDAL ADMISSIONS.

The cases received during the the year with the propensity of suicide strongly marked amounted to twenty-one (ten males, eleven females). Those who made *actual* attempts on their own lives, before admission, of the above number, were six (three males and three females), and by the following methods, viz.:—

Strangulation, one (male).

Submersion, two (one male and one female).

Cutting the throat, three (one male and two females.)

Those who *threatened* suicide, but made no actual attempt at doing so, were fifteen (seven males, eight females).

The Homicidal admissions for the year amounted to seventeen (fourteen males, three females), and were as follow, viz.:—
Homicidally disposed towards father, one (male).

Do.	do.	mother, two (males).
-----	-----	----------------------

Do.	do.	wife, two.
-----	-----	------------

Do.	do.	wife and offspring, two.
-----	-----	--------------------------

Do.	do.	brother, one (male).
-----	-----	----------------------

Do.	do.	sister, one (female).
-----	-----	-----------------------

Do.	do.	others generally, eight (six males and two females.
-----	-----	--

EMPLOYMENT.

The addition last made to the grounds being now enclosed uniformly with the former purchases, and all, accordingly, at the complete disposal of the Establishment, a spacious tract of land is happily secured to the Asylum, the aggregate of the several purchases being about 52 Statute acres; and, of the many *desiderata* in the treatment of the insane, there is none of more consequence or value than extensive grounds, and the command, as far as possible, of an unbounded prospect, both of which this Institution can happily lay claim to, thus doing away so greatly with the appearance of restraint, besides adding to the cheerfulness and general salubrity of the whole establishment. This primary consideration being accomplished, the not less important one of affording healthful and useful employment to the inmates is amply provided for, in which respect there is no deficiency here, the amount of work effected on the grounds by the patients, during the past year especially, being very considerable, and only appreciable by those constantly on the spot, and witnessing their assiduity and perseverance in all kinds of field and out-of-door labour—such as digging, trenching, levelling, road-making, draining, planting, cropping, harvesting, &c., &c., as well as gardening and horticultural employments. And, however oft told it may have been, it cannot be too much dwelt upon, or too frequently stated, that of all the employments in which the insane patient can be induced to engage himself none is more beneficial to himself, mentally and physically, than the cheering and healthful avocations of farming and gardening, in their several varieties. But, at the same time, it is to be specially kept in view, that it is in regard of this employment being used as a remedial agent—a means towards an end—that its great value consists, and not in overworking the perhaps too willing patient, for the sake of making a profit by that which alone is intended, if not for the removal, at least the mitigation, of the malady of which he is, unhappily, the subject—a consideration which should be held sacred by those entrusted with his treatment and superintendence.

NEW BUILDINGS.

The new buildings, which were commenced in April, 1852, and which should have been completed in August of the following year (1853), were not, from repeated delays and disappointments, sufficiently in readiness for the relief of the existing over-crowded establishment, and the reception of several outstanding cases, until August last, since which they have been in partial operation, to the great comfort and benefit of the patients, and of all parties immediately responsible for the due order and regularity of the house. Still, however, even at this date, much yet remains to be executed, not only of supplemental works—fully approved of many months since, and duly ordered to be undertaken, but without being commenced to the present time—but also of the original improvements—for instance, the re-painting of the entire of the wood-work of the old building, which will be a very serious and embarrassing matter of detail to accomplish, as the patients must necessarily occupy the buildings during its execution. Owing, principally, to the delay in finishing off the airing courts, in connexion with the new wings, it has not been found practicable to make the change which was provided for in the general additions of reversing the location of the patients, the larger accommodation being required for the males (contrary to what is usually the case in these Institutions), which was more easily provided for on that portion of the building originally allocated to the females. And as it is very desirable that this change should be carried into operation as immediately as possible, it is to be hoped that the obstacles hitherto in its way will soon be removed, though at present there appears no great likelihood of this being the case.

VISIT OF COMMISSIONERS OF INQUIRY APPOINTED BY THE
LORDS OF THE TREASURY.

In September last the Asylum was visited officially by Professor Donaldson, C.E., London, and J. Wilkes, Esq., Resident Medical Superintendent of the Staffordshire Hospital for the Insane, the Commissioners appointed by the Lords of the Treasury to inquire into the erection of District Lunatic Asylums in Ireland ;

but the Commissioners having given but a day's notice of their intended arrival, and, besides, not having specified the hour at which they would attend here, it was, of course, impossible to summon a Board to meet them, and the cause of which they were informed of at the time of their visit. Some hours were spent, by the Commissioners—accompanied by Mr. Lanyon, C.E., the Government architect of the additional wings—in examining, with much minuteness, the whole Institution, more especially the new buildings, with which, on the whole, the Commissioners appeared pleased. They, however, very strongly condemned the arrangements made by the Board of Public Works in the construction of the water-closets throughout the building, which have been so planned as to economise the consumption of water to a minimum amount—a plan which, it is now unquestionable, will never answer the purpose, self-acting water-closets being alone suitable for these Institutions. The cast metal window-sashes were, also, considered very objectionable in their construction. Indeed, as regards these latter—*i.e.*, the cast metal sashes in the new building—they are another serious source of constant annoyance and discomfort, not a tithe of them acting satisfactorily in the important matter of opening and closing, and few, if any, being water-tight. To clean them is, simply, impossible, except at the risk of life or limb from the outside; and how much dirty windows detract from the appearance and general effect of any building, [need not be stated. To renew panes, too, when broken, is a most dangerous undertaking, the glazing having to be done from without instead of within—an inconvenience which could quite easily have been provided against in the first instance. It was, certainly, very unfortunate that wooden sashes were not adopted, and that provision was not made to clean and glaze the windows from within. The Board of Works, however, afforded no opportunity of any opinion being given, or suggestion made, on these points, but followed out entirely their own previously-arranged plans, without reference to any party on the spot.

ACCOMMODATION, PRESENT AND FUTURE.

The number of patients now in the house being 308, the addi-

tional accommodation that remains on hands is only for about 22 more, as the total relief that can be afforded, in the new and old buildings together, cannot be estimated at more than 330. It may appear strange that the extension made to the buildings should thus soon be so nearly disposed of. But this is easily explained. Before the new additions were commenced they were anticipated by fully 50 inmates being in the House exceeding what there was regular room for, the dormitories being almost doubled in their occupants ; and even passages, and every other temporary expedient that could be pressed into the service, being had recourse to, to admit cases of extreme urgency. The original structure was but for 104 ; the additions since made—viz., in 1835, and more recently—have afforded space, say for 226, thus making an aggregate amount of accommodation for 330, though, according to the Commissioners of Inquiry's calculation, room but for 314 appeared available ; therefore, in setting such down at the highest figure of 330, it will be only effected by straining the means at command to the utmost extent possible, which is a serious evil in such a community. And here it occurs to state that, owing to no additional single rooms having been now provided, but, on the contrary, the already very limited number thereof having been reduced by 26, and allocated to separate sculleries in the corridors, and other essentially requisite domestic offices, much inconvenience is experiencing from their insufficiency, which are now only 72, instead of being at least 110 ; that is, only a third of the whole number of patients in the House, whereas two-thirds should, more properly, be the accommodation in this important respect, as is laid down by so distinguished and experienced an authority as Dr. Conolly.* Another great want in the House is the paucity of shower baths, but two having been supplied for so large an establishment, whereas, properly, there should have been one in each corridor, of which latter there are sixteen.

* On the Construction and Government of Asylums, by J. Conolly, M.D., page 24.

PROPOSED REMOVAL FROM THE WORKHOUSES TO THE DISTRICT
ASYLUMS OF IDIOTIC, &C., PATIENTS.

The Inspectors, in their last Parliamentary Report, recommend, it may be here observed, that the several Union Workhouses should be relieved of their idiotic, epileptic, and incurable cases, by transferring them to the respective District Lunatic Asylums. Should such a move as this be consummated, so many as 226 of the classes stated would have to be admitted here, that number being in the Unions of this district up to the 31st of March, 1855, according to a return contained in the Inspector's Report now referred to. But it is conceived that there are many and grave objections to carrying this proposition into effect, one which would entirely interfere with the character of these Institutions as Hospitals set apart for the treatment of the curable insane, under which category none of the above classes could be considered, and who would themselves completely fill these establishments, to the entire exclusion of recent cases. It must, however, be fully admitted, that workhouses are most unsuitable places for the above unhappily-afflicted persons. Were establishments, of an inexpensive character in their construction, set apart for their due care and treatment, it would be most desirable, as to associate such hopeless and distressing cases as the epileptic, paralytic, and idiotic with the ordinary insane, whether of the curable or chronic class, is most objectionable, in every point of view.

DEFICIENT SUPPLY OF WATER.

The old well, owing to the largely-increased demand for water throughout the entire building, arising from the new system of baths, lavatories, and water-closets, in the several corridors, &c., was found quite inadequate to afford nearly the requisite supply of water, even calculated at the lowest possible rate of consumption—viz., twenty gallons per diem for each person. Besides, the well had for the last year and upwards considerably fallen short of yielding even its ordinary supply; consequently, it became absolutely necessary to provide a remedy for so pressing an evil. The Board have accordingly devoted much attention to the subject, and after due deliberation, re-

solved upon boring for a fresh supply on the grounds, and sinking a new well, under the directions of Mr. Lanyon. These operations are now in course of being proceeded with, and, so far, the means adopted have fully succeeded, and an unfailing ample supply of this important element—especially in an Institution for the Insane—may be confidently expected.

ATTENDANCE OF MEDICAL PUPILS.

The Board having had under their consideration the propriety of permitting medical students to witness the practice of the Asylum, for stated periods, in the general treatment of the patients, in order to meet the regulations for the appointment of Assistant-Surgeons in the service of the East India Company, and fully approving of the same, adopted the following resolutions in connexion therewith, viz.:—

Resolved,—“That in order to meet the regulations of the Medical service of the East India Company, admission be given to such students to witness the practice of this Hospital, for periods of three months each, as required by the above regulations. The students to attend twice in the week, and always to be accompanied by one of the Physicians of the Institution.

“That certificates of such attendance be given, and that a fee of two guineas, on entrance, be paid by each student, which is to be equally divided between the two Physicians of the Hospital.”

DEATH OF JOHN M'NEILE, ESQ., D.L.

During the last year, the Board have been deprived, by death, of the valuable and efficient services of the late John M'Neile, Esq., of Parkmount, connected with whose generally lamented removal a resolution was adopted by the Governors, expressive of their great regret at losing so zealous and influential a member of their body.

DEATH OF DR. MULHOLLAND.

Another death—that of Dr. Mulholland, the Surgeon of the Institution for a long series of years—has, also, with much concern, to be stated to have occurred since the issuing of the last Annual Report—a loss which the Board and his brother officers sincerely deplored, the manner in which he discharged

his duties, and his general bearing, having been always such as to command their fullest approval and regard.

NEW GOVERNORS.

Two new Governors have been appointed, by the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council since last year—viz., Lord Dufferin, of Clandeboye, and Thomas M'Clure, Esq., of Belfast.

NEW SURGEON.

The vacancy caused in the Surgeoncy, as above referred to, has been filled up, by the Board's appointment of Surgeon James Moore—a gentleman of such high standing in his profession as to be a valuable acquisition to the official staff of the Institution.

CHAPLAINS.

The further proceedings, in connexion with the appointment of Chaplains to this Institution, which have taken place since the last printed annual Report, are embraced in the Appendix, No. I. The question, it will be seen, was only finally disposed of in January last, in the Court of Queen's Bench, when the Lord Chief Justice delivered the unanimous decision of the full Court in favour of the cause shewn by the Governors on the writ of Mandamus against the legality of those appointments.

CONCLUSION.

The Resident Physician, in now closing the foregoing Report, desires to express his best thanks for the continued able support he has received, during the past year, from the Governors and his brother officers in the discharge of his duties as the Resident Physician of the Establishment. The conduct of the attendants and servants generally, for the same period, he feels bound to take this opportunity of recording, was unexceptionably correct, humane, and creditable.

ROBERT STEWART, M.D.,

RESIDENT PHYSICIAN.

APPENDIX, No. I.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNORS WITH REFERENCE TO THE APPOINTMENT OF CHAPLAINS BY THE LORD LIEUTENANT.

READ the following copies of Official Documents, received from the respective Secretaries of the Grand Juries of the District:—

I. From the Grand Jury of the County of Down, assembled at Spring Assizes, 1855:—

Resolved—“That the Grand Jury have taken into consideration the statements laid before them by a Deputation from the Governors of the Belfast Lunatic Asylum, of their proceedings in refusing their assent to the appointment of Chaplains to that Institution, made by the former Irish Government. That whilst we would desire that the inmates of the Asylum should be supplied with the ministration of the Clergy of the religious denomination to which they might each of them respectively belong, at such times as their condition of mind would, in the opinion of the Medical Attendant, render it useful or expedient, we nevertheless concur in the objections which the Governors have stated to the appointment of paid Chaplains, with a view to the celebration of Divine Worship, according to the forms of their respective Churches, in the body of the House, as likely to produce an excitement highly detrimental to the recovery of the patients, and we approve of the course taken by the Governors, in declining to sanction such appointments.

It is further Resolved—“That for the reasons before assigned, and considering that the question of the Mandamus is still pending in the Court of Queen’s Bench, this Grand Jury will make no presentment for the payment of the Salaries of the Chaplains, at these Assizes.

“That Mr. Sharman Crawford, Mr. Robert Batt, and Mr. R. B. Blakeston Houston, be appointed a Committee, to confer with the Grand Juries of the County of Antrim and the County of the Town of Carrickfergus, in case they should be disposed to appoint like Committees, with a view to their joint action in preparing and presenting a Memorial to the Lord

Lieutenant, if such should be deemed proper, or in such other proceedings as may be determined on.

(Signed) "J. T. REILLY, Foreman."

II. From the County Antrim Grand Jury, Spring Assizes, 1855:—

Resolved—"That Thomas Greg, Esq., Thomas G. Batt, Esq., and Thomas Verner, Esq., be nominated from this Grand Jury, to meet the Deputation from the County of Down Grand Jury, on the subject of Chaplains to the Lunatic Asylum, and to take such steps as to them may seem necessary.

(Signed) "T PAKENHAM, Foreman."

III. From the County of the Town of Carrickfergus Grand Jury, Spring Assizes, 1855:—

Resolved—"That this Grand Jury concur with those of the Counties of Down and Antrim, in declining to make a presentment for the salaries of Chaplains for the Lunatic Asylum, and appoint the following gentlemen a Committee, to confer with those appointed by the Grand Juries of Down and Antrim:—T. M. Birnie, Esq., foreman; William Marshall, Esq., and John Borthwick, Esq."

The Governors, having read the above Documents, and having received reports from their Deputation, appointed, in February last, to wait upon the Grand Juries, requested Sir Robert Bateson, Bart., J. Clarke, Esq., J.P., the Rev. Dr. Cooke, and the Rev. Dr. Montgomery, to confer with the United Committee of the Grand Juries, referred to in the above Resolutions; and at a Conference held, accordingly, on the 10th of April, 1855, it was resolved, that a Deputation, representing the several Counties, do wait upon his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, and present the following Memorial, viz.:—

For Down, W. S. Crawford, Esq., D.L.;

For Antrim, Thomas Greg, Esq., J.P.;

For Carrickfergus, James Barnett, Esq., J.P.;

To be accompanied by the Rev. Dr. Cooke, on the part of the Board of Governors.

Copy of Memorial of a Deputation from the Grand Juries of Antrim, Down, and the County of the Town of Carrickfergus :—

“ To his Excellency the Earl of Carlisle, Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

“ MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

“ We respectfully appear before you, as a Deputation from the Grand Juries of Antrim, Down, and the County of the Town of Carrickfergus, appointed at the recent Spring Assizes, earnestly to solicit your Excellency’s attention to certain circumstances which have materially affected, and may continue to affect, the harmonious working and efficiency of our District Lunatic Asylum.

“ The several documents which we have had the honour of transmitting in a printed form, for the sake of more convenient perusal, present the main features of the case which we have been commissioned to bring under your Excellency’s consideration ; and the Governors of the Asylum have deputed a member of their Board—the Rev. Dr. Cooke—to accompany us, for the purpose of aiding us in supplying such additional statements and explanations as may be required for the clear understanding of the entire question, not only in its past and present relations, but likewise in its probable future bearings.

“ We assure your Excellency, that nothing but an imperative sense of duty, arising from our local knowledge, our acquaintance with the state of enlightened public opinion, and our deep conviction of the injurious tendencies of the late Chaplaincy appointments, could have induced us so strenuously to oppose the wishes of your Excellency’s amiable predecessor, the Earl of St. Germans, or to dispute, in the Court of Queen’s Bench, the legal validity of the appointments which he deemed it his duty to make ; and the same sentiments, alone, strengthened by further experience, impel us now to trespass upon your patience, in the firm persuasion that your Excellency is possessed of sufficient magnanimity to review and rectify either your own acts or those of another, should you see good cause to question their wisdom, or admit their practical injuriousness.

“ We, therefore, earnestly entreat your Excellency to annul the Chaplaincy appointments to the Belfast District Asylum, recently made by the Earl of St. Germans, so as to restore our Institution to the remarkably harmonious and efficient state in which it previously existed, and to place it on the same footing as the District Asylum of Armagh, in which, amidst a population similar to our own, the experiment of regular religious instruction was at one time made, but subsequently abandoned as injurious.

“ At the same time, although we have legal advice, and firmly believe that those appointments were inadvertently made contrary to law, we have no desire to press injuriously upon the three Reverend Gentlemen who have for some time acted as Chaplains, under your predecessor’s authority; and, consequently, in the event of their future services being dispensed with, the Grand Juries, we are convinced, will cheerfully present, and the Governors of the Asylum will as cheerfully pay, the several sums allotted by the late Lord Lieutenant, for their past services.

“ We are anxious your Excellency should understand that we have no desire to interfere with the appointment of Chaplains in other Asylums, where the Governors of such Institutions, and the Grand Juries of their several Counties, may deem such appointments expedient; but we do respectfully urge that, as in the County Jails of Ireland, and as in the Lunatic Asylums in England, the appointment of Chaplains, if made, should, in all cases, be made, and their salaries fixed, by the Boards of Governors, who would be the best qualified to judge of the characters and competency of candidates for the office; instead of allowing Officers, whose duties are necessarily so delicate and difficult, to owe their situations, possibly, to political or other influences, without due reference to their personal qualifications. This arrangement, besides, would remove the offensive anomaly of compelling Counties to pay unlimited salaries to officers in whose appointment they have no concern, and over whose conduct they have no control; whilst it would place in the hands of Boards of Governors the salutary power

of enforcing proper attention to duty, on the part of Chaplains, or removing the negligent or incompetent.

“ We further desire respectfully to request your Excellency’s attention to a Bill now before Parliament entitled, ‘ Lunatic Asylums (Ireland, Advances) Bill,’ that contains a provision, in the 5th clause, which, if enacted and put in operation, would place, not merely the erection and establishment, but also the entire internal regulations of all Asylums for the Lunatic Poor, in the hands of the Commissioners of the Board of Works, irrespective of the Governors of such Institutions ; whilst even the Lord Lieutenant himself would be restricted, by a proviso in the Clause, to select the Commissioners solely from the Members of that Board.

“ Finally, we respectfully submit, that the unanimous and four-times repeated wishes of three Grand Juries, as well as of the entire lay Governors, and a moiety of the Clerical Governors of our Asylum, are entitled to your Excellency’s favourable consideration—the expression of such wishes, emanating from men whose local knowledge is abundant, whose interest in the well-being of the Lunatic Poor is deep and disinterested, and whose religious and social character, we trust, cannot be disputed.

“ Signed, on behalf of the Deputation,

“ WM. SHARMAN CRAWFORD, Chairman.

“ Belfast, April 10, 1855.”

Board of Governors, held 7th May, 1855.

Present :—Rev. Dr. Montgomery, in the Chair ; John Sinclair, Esq., John Clarke, Esq., J.P., C. B. Grimshaw, Esq. The two Physicians also present.

The Chairman reported that a Deputation from the three Grand Juries of the District, assembled at the late Spring Assizes, consisting of Mr. Greg, for the County Antrim, Mr. W. S. Crawford, for the County Down, and Mr. Barnett, for the County of the Town of Carrickfergus, accompanied by himself, as the representative of the Board of Governors (in lieu of the Rev. Dr. Cooke, who, at the last moment, was unable to attend),

had waited, by appointment, on the 19th ultimo, in Dublin Castle, upon the Earl of Carlisle, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to present a Memorial, as annexed, to his Excellency, praying, amongst other matters, the annulling of the Chaplaincy appointments of the Irish Executive to this Asylum, which, although made contrary to law, as the Deputation had been legally advised, they had no desire to press injuriously upon the three Reverend Gentlemen who had for some time acted as Chaplains ; and that, consequently, in the event of their future services being dispensed with, the Grand Juries would cheerfully present, and the Governors as cheerfully pay, the several sums allotted by the late Lord Lieutenant for their past services.

That his Excellency gave the Deputation a very courteous reception, and, having heard the Memorial with the greatest attention, and largely discussed its contents with the Deputation, stated, at the conclusion of the audience, that he could not then return a formal reply to its prayer, but that he would give his best attention to the entire subject, and communicate the result of his deliberations to the Deputation, through Mr. W. S. Crawford ; who, however, the Chairman stated, had not, to the present time, received any reply from his Excellency.

Board of Governors, held 2d July, 1855.

Present :—Rev. Dr. Montgomery, in the Chair ; John Clarke, Esq., J.P., William Dunville, Esq. Dr. Stewart and Dr. M'Cormac, the Resident and Visiting Physicians, also present.

I. Resolved—"That the several Grand Juries of the District, assembled at the ensuing Summer Assizes, be respectfully informed of the Memorial presented to the Lord Lieutenant, on the Chaplain question, shortly after the last Assizes, by a joint Deputation of members of the several Grand Juries, accompanied by a member of this Board ; but that, to the present time, no reply had been received from his Excellency.

II. "That it be, also, communicated to them that, agreeably to their unanimous desire, instructions had been given to Messrs. Davison and Torrens, the Board's Solicitors, to have the Chaplain case in due readiness for argument, in the Court of

Queen's Bench, which they had, accordingly, on each of the last two Terms, when the Return of the Governors to the Mandamus was duly made, Issue joined, and Counsel fully instructed in the case, but that, much to the disappointment of the Governors, both Terms had passed by without the case having been called upon in Court, in consequence of which no argument could now take place till the ensuing November Term.

“III. That the special attention of the County Down Grand Jury be called to the case of the ‘criminal lunatic,’ referred to, at page 11, in this year's printed annual report, who, according to the section of the Act of Parliament therein quoted, should have been sent to the Central Asylum, at Dundrum, and not to this Institution. That the Governors had duly applied for the removal of this person to Dundrum, but ineffectually; a circumstance which they could not but regret, inasmuch as the association of ‘criminal lunatics’ with the ordinary inmates of these establishments has a very prejudicial effect on the latter.”

That the Grand Jury would, perhaps, fiscally, feel it their duty to remonstrate with the Government against the placing of such cases in the Asylum, a permanent expense being thus entailed upon their County, whereas, agreeably to the provisions of the Act VIII. and IX. Victoria, c. 107, it is enacted that all “criminal lunatics shall be removed, without delay,” to the Dundrum Asylum, and be, accordingly, a national and not a local charge.

Board of Governors, held August 6th, 1855.

Present:—Rev. Dr. Montgomery, in the Chair; John Clarke, Esq., C. B. Grimshaw, Esq., Rev. Dr. Cooke, Wm. Dunville, Esq., Dr. Nugent, Government Inspector of Asylums. Dr. M'Cormac, Visiting Physician, also present.

Read the following documents, viz.:—

I. Letter from John Coates, Esq., Secretary of the County Antrim Grand Jury, dated “17th July, 1855,” acknowledging the due receipt of the Board's Report of the Chaplain question, to the present time.

II. Resolutions adopted by the Grand Jury of the County Down, at the recent Summer Assizes :—

“Resolved,—That this Grand Jury have taken into consideration the course pursued by the last and former Grand Juries of the County of Down, on the subject of the charges for the Belfast District Lunatic Asylum, and the reasons in the resolutions passed by them for refusing to make presentments for the payment of the salaries of Chaplains; and, also, the memorial presented to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, by the joint Committees appointed at the Spring Assizes, by the Grand Juries of the Counties of Down and Antrim, and the County of the Town of Carrickfergus; and being informed that no answer has been yet received to that memorial, and that the question of the *Mandamus* is still pending in the Court of Queen’s Bench, we, approving of all the foregoing proceedings, feel it our duty to decline making any presentment for the payment of the salaries of the Chaplains at this Assizes, and we concur with the former Grand Juries of this County in approving of the conduct of the Governors of the Lunatic Asylum in the matters referred to.

“That, in conformity with the course adopted by the late Grand Jury, we re-appoint the Committee—Mr. Sharman Crawford, Mr. Robert Batt, and Mr. R. B. Houston—nominated by them, to act with Committees of the County of Antrim and the County of the Town of Carrickfergus, in case these Counties should think fit to re-appoint like Committees, with a view to a joint action in any matter relating to the Asylum Chaplain question which may require co-operation with the Governors of the Lunatic Asylum.

“It having been represented to this Grand Jury, in a communication from the Governors of the Belfast Lunatic Asylum, that a dangerous lunatic, who had been tried for an offence and acquitted on the plea of lunacy, and liable to be removed to the Asylum at Dundrum, is still retained at the Belfast Asylum; and it also appearing that there are two lunatics of the same class retained in the gaol of Down, the aforesaid Committee are requested and authorised to take such steps as may be proper, by a memorial to the Lord Lieutenant, or otherwise, to obtain the removal of the aforesaid lunatics.

“That the Gaol of Down being overcrowded with lunatics, and it being reported by the Governors of the Belfast District Lunatic Asylum that the new buildings, under the direction of the Board of Works, intended to provide increased accommodation in their Establishment, are still unfinished, the aforesaid Committee are requested and authorised to take such steps, in concurrence with the Governors, as may be proper, to press upon the Board of Works the necessity for the speedy completion of these buildings.

“That it appears, by a letter from the Paymaster of the Civil Services to the Secretary of the Grand Jury, that the presentment for the Lunatic Asylum, for the half year ending at May, 1854, amounting to £1,004 13s. 4d. (which included the Chaplains’ salaries), and which was passed by the Judge, subject to the restriction (as noted in the Warrant), ‘not to be acted on till farther ordered,’ has been paid, notwithstanding the aforesaid restriction; and that, on inquiry of the Treasurer, it appears to have been paid in error.

“DAVID STEWART KER, FOREMAN.

“*Grand Jury Room, Downpatrick,
Summer Assizes, 1855.*”

III. Letter from the Grand Jury of the County of the Town of Carrickfergus :—

“ Town-Hall, Carrickfergus, July 26, 1855.

“ Sir,—I have to inform you that the Committee appointed at Lent Assizes have been re-appointed, with the addition of Peter Kirk, Esq., foreman, to confer with the Committees of Down and Antrim, with regard to the Chaplains' salaries for the Lunatic Asylum. I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your Annual Report, a copy of which I gave to each member of the Grand Jury.

“ Your obedient servant,

“ J O H N L A R M O U R,
Secretary Grand Jury.

“ Robert Stewart, Esq., M.D.,
“ Resident Physician, Belfast District Asylum.”

Board of Governors, held 4th February, 1856.

Present:—R. B. Blakeston Houston, Esq., D.L., in the Chair; John Sinclair, Esq., John Clarke, Esq., J.P., C. B. Grimshaw, Esq., Rev. Dr. Montgomery, Rev. T. F. Miller, Sir R. Bateson, Bart., D.L., A. J. Macrory, Esq. Present also—T. M. Birnie, Esq., J.P., and William Marshall, Esq., of the Joint Committees of the Grand Juries of the District, who had been specially invited to attend. The two Physicians also in attendance.

Read the following copies of documents, in the suit of the Queen at the prosecution of the Rev. John Carroll against the Governors of this Asylum, viz. :—

I. Report of Messrs. Davison & Torrens, viz. :—

“ Belfast, 4th February, 1856.

“ SIR,

“ We have the satisfaction to report to the Governors and Directors of the Belfast District Asylum, that the question so long pending, and so much litigated between them and the Irish Government, with respect to the appointment and payment of Chaplains for the Asylum, has been brought to a successful termination, by a decision of the full Court of Queen's Bench, in favour of the Governors and Directors. It will also be gratifying to them to know that the four Judges of the Court were unanimous in their opinion in confirming the views contended for by the Governors, and in upholding the Return, through us, on the files of the Court, to the Writ of Mandamus which had been issued at the instance of the Crown, and to the validity of which the Crown had demurred.

“ We beg to hand in a copy of the Official Judgment, pronounced on the 21st ultimo. We had a Special Report taken, by a Barrister, of the Judgment, as delivered by the Lord Chief-Justice, and herewith transmit a copy of it also.

“ We are, Sir, &c.,

(Signed,)

“ DAVISON & TORRENS.

“ To Robert Stewart, Esq., M.D.,
“ Resident Physician, Belfast District Asylum.”

II. Official Judgment:—

“ *QUEEN'S BENCH, Crown Side.*—Tuesday, the 13th, and Wednesday, the 14th days of November, 1855, and Monday, the 21st day of January, 1856.

<p>“ The Queen, at the prosecution of the Rev. John Carroll, <i>Against</i> The Governors and Directors of the Belfast District Lunatic Asylum, in the County of Antrim.</p>	}	<p>Called on for argument, Writ of Mandamus; Return thereto, De- murrer and Joinder therein, read. Mr. Finch White, with whom were the Right Hon. the Attorney-Gener- al, Messrs. Brewster & Corballis,</p>
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Q.C.), of Counsel for the Prosecutor, opens the Demurrer, and contends that the Return made by the said Governors and Directors to the said Writ of Mandamus is insufficient, on the grounds, in said Demurrer, relied on.

“ Mr. Harrison (with whom were Messrs. Joy and O'Hagan, Q.C.), of Counsel for the Defendants, heard, against said Demurrer, and in support of said Return.

“ (Wednesday, the 14th) Mr. O'Hagan, Q.C., heard, at same side with Mr. Harrison; Mr. Brewster, Q.C., heard, at same side with Mr. White, in reply.

“ Whereupon (Monday, the 21st Jan., 1856), all and singular, the premises being seen, and by the Court here fully understood, and upon mature deliberation,

“ It is considered and adjudged by the Court that the said Demurrer be, and the same is hereby **OVERRULED**, and that judgment be entered for the said Governors and Directors thereon, **WITH COSTS**.

“ By the Court,

“ JAMES NAGLE, Clerk of the Crown;

“ WILLIAM KEMMIS, Crown Solicitor;

“ DAVISON & TORRENS, Attorneys for Defendants.”

III. Special Report of Judgment, as delivered by the Lord Chief-Justice, in the Queen's Bench, on Monday, January 21st, 1856:—

The CHIEF-JUSTICE delivered the judgment of the Court:—‘This case comes before the Court upon a Demurrer to a return to a writ of *Mandamus* which issued at the suit of the prosecutor, the Rev. John Carroll, directed to the Governors and Directors of the Belfast District Lunatic Asylum, requiring them to pay over to him a certain sum claimed by him for salary as one of the Chaplains to that Institution. The Governors and Directors have, in their return to the writ, stated several grounds on which they insist they are justified in refusing to comply with that order; and the question now is—a demurrer being taken to that return—whether they are justified in their refusal upon the matters appearing upon this record, the *Mandamus* and the return taken together. As this question involves the construction of the several Acts of Parliament, under which this and similar institutions have been established, it will be necessary to refer to such portions of these Acts as are material to the consideration of the question before the Court. These Acts are 1 and 2 Geo. IV., cap. 33, and the 6th Geo. IV., cap. 54, the latter being an amendment of the former Act; upon the construction of these two Acts, and of one section in the 8th and 9th Vic., c. 107, will turn the decision of the question. The first two Acts are thus entitled—the first, “An Act to make more effectual provisions for the establishment of

Asylums for the Lunatic Poor, and for the custody of insane persons charged with offences in Ireland ;” and the second is, “ An Act to amend an Act of the 1st and 2d Geo. IV., for the establishment of Asylums for the Lunatic Poor in Ireland.” By the first of these Acts, authority is given to the Lord Lieutenant, or other chief Governor or Governors of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of his Majesty’s Privy Council in Ireland, to order and direct that a number of asylums for the lunatic poor in Ireland shall be erected, and a sum or sums of money shall be advanced out of the Consolidated Fund, to be paid and applied for the purpose of erecting and establishing any such asylums for lunatic poor. Then comes a provision that the Grand Jury shall present for the repayment of the sums so advanced, for defraying the expenses of erecting and establishing such asylums, and for maintaining same, to such amount and in such proportions as shall be directed by an order to be made by the Lord Lieutenant, or other chief Governor or Governors of Ireland, by and with the advice of her Majesty’s Privy Council. And, by another section, that presentment is made a peremptory presentment ; so that, if the Grand Jury should not present, the Judge of Assize shall put it on the levy ; and so the amount is to be raised by a rate. And, indeed, although it originally and continuously educe out of the Consolidation Fund, that is a fund raised by levies on the subject from time to time. The Act then proceeds to give authority to the Lord Lieutenant, by and with the advice of the Privy Council, to nominate and appoint such persons as he and they shall think fit to be Governors and Directors of every such asylum ; and, also, to nominate and appoint any persons, not exceeding eight in number, to be Commissioners for the general control and correspondence, and for the superintending and directing the establishment and regulation of all such Asylums ; and, also, that it shall and may be lawful for the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council to make, frame, and establish, or, upon the suggestion and recommendation of such Commissioners for general control and correspondence, to adopt and authorise any rules and regulations for the good conduct and management of such Asylums (an authority either to originate rules and regulations, or to adopt them from the suggestion of their Commissioners). Then follows a provision, that the Governors and Directors shall act without fee or reward, and a provision that the Governors and Directors shall, from time to time, make and deliver to the Commissioners for auditing public accounts, a return containing a statement and account of all the funds entrusted to the Governors and Directors of every such Asylum, and also the number of patients received into every such Asylum, and the number and names of the Physicians, Surgeons, Officers, Servants, and other persons employed in or about the management of every such Asylum. That is all of the Act it is necessary to advert to, with this material exception, that, although with respect to every regulation that I have referred to, whatever is to be done with the advice and assent of the Privy Council, there is at the end of one section a provision which anthorises the Lord Lieutenant, by his own personal act and authority, to make, order, and give directions in regard to criminal lunatics (s. 16). That is the only personal act which the Lord Lieutenant is to do. The next Act is an amendment of that Act, for the purpose of limiting the sum of money which the Lord Lieutenant is authorised to advance out of the Consolidated Fund ; but that sum, like the other sums, is to be reimbursed by the Grand Jury, and is in reality a rate. I may now advert to what has been done under these Acts ; and the first proceeding that is important is, that, in the year 1843, the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council, in pursuance of the authority so given, did make rules and regulations for the good conduct and management of such Asylums, and that

same should be observed accordingly ; and they proceed to give very specific directions, not only with respect to the conduct of the Governors and Directors, but with respect to the admission and treatment of the patients, and they enumerate the several persons to be employed under the Governors and Directors for carrying on the Institution. They give directions for the management of the patients, to a certain extent, and, amid these regulations, there is one relevant to the question before the Court. The Board—that is, the Governors and Directors—shall make regulations for the attendance of Clergymen to visit, in that character, any patients of their own persuasion, and frequent visits of the Parochial Clergy to the Institution are particularly desired ; and the Board shall make arrangements for the celebration of divine service before such of the inmates as their respective Clergymen and the Physician shall deem fit to attend the same. There is, therefore, an ordinance made upon that subject, in 1843, in reference to the particular duties of the persons enumerated as Officers employed to carry on the Institution. It would thus appear that a complete system has been adopted, from 1843, by the authority alone competent to make rules and regulations—namely, the Lord Lieutenant and the Privy Council ; and from the year 1843 to 1853 there does not appear to have been any deviation from these rules and regulations, nor has there been any complaint with respect to their insufficiency or inefficiency. The subsequent proceedings from that year are detailed in the writ of *Mandamus*. It states the appointment of Chaplains ; the order of the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council on the 9th of November, 1853, for payment of their salaries ; that these salaries were not included in the estimate of the 5th of October, 1853, of the amount required for the maintenance of the Asylum, sent by the Board, nor in other estimates which I need not specify ; and these were ordered to be amended by the insertion of these salaries, to be paid from the date of appointment of the Chaplains ; that an application had been made for the payment of these salaries, and a refusal by the Governors and Directors to accede to the order of the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council. The return this *Mandamus*, made by the Governors and Directors, explained the grounds which they considered sufficient to justify them in this refusal. The first ground was, that they were advised that they ought not to sanction the appointment of these Chaplains ; that it was an illegal appointment ; and that, being intrusted with the administration of a fund, they were bound to administer the funds according to the provisions of this Act of Parliament ; that this Act was binding on them, and that they were not at liberty to apply the funds in a manner which they were advised was illegal. That raises at once the question as to the legality of these appointments. They then state the fact of their having, by certain rules made by them, under the regulations I have adverted to, made provision for the purpose of having the administration of such religious ordinances performed as appear to them advisable to provide for ; and that, so long since as 1834, they had made regulations for that purpose, and from that time they had found, by experience, that such provision met the exigency of the case. They then state the rules furnished to them in 1843, and they set out the rule to which I before alluded respecting this subject, and they state, in their judgment, that the alteration sought to be made in the appointment of the Chaplains would not be conducive to the advancement of the Institution, that it was not judicious, and would frustrate their own regulations. That the order under which those Chaplains claimed admission to the Institution at all times would be inconsistent with the authority of the Governors and Directors, inasmuch as the Chaplains claimed, not under the Governors and Directors, but claimed a right to visit the patients at such times and in such manner as appeared to them would be the proper time

and mode of exercising religious rites and ordinances. They then state, that they never consented to this arrangement, that it was contrary to their judgment, and that they received the money and paid it into the bank in their names, but that they had not applied it for this specified purpose. That it had been paid into their names, and that they had drawn out such sum as was sufficient for the purposes of the original estimate, but that they never accepted this money for the purpose of being applied in payment of the salary of the prosecutor, and the other Chaplains, and were ready to return it, but they declined to be the handle to administer the money in a manner which would be unadvisable for the maintenance of the Institution; and that they were willing to do any act to have this money returned to the Treasury. The question, then, is, whether that is a valid and sufficient ground for their declining to be made the handle for administering this fund? If the object was illegal for which the money was to be applied, unquestionably it is a valid return; if it were merely questionable, and that, in their judgment, the object was not for the advantage of the Asylum, it may be also argued whether that would not be a good return. But, with respect to the legality of the appointment itself, the Act of Parliament requires, that whatever is done by the Lord Lieutenant under the Act shall be done by him, and with the advice of the Privy Council; and the averment on the writ of *Mandamus* is, that the appointment of Chaplains was made *personally* by the Lord Lieutenant. It was argued that, although these were officers to fill an office not provided for by the Act of Parliament, the Crown had, by virtue of its prerogative, authority to appoint these officers. Now, without going into the question, whether or not the Lord Lieutenant had the power to exercise a prerogative as fully as the Crown might have done)—a question which we could not enter upon without having the commission before us under which the Lord Lieutenant derives his authority, and which might furnish argument for grave consideration—without touching upon that, it is enough for us to assume, *pro hac vice*, he had authority to do all that the Crown by its prerogative might do. Though the Crown may appoint generally to an office, it cannot appoint to an office which is to charge the subject with fees. The Crown cannot create an office; and the only fund out of which this salary was to come was a rate to be levied, in the first instance, on the Consolidated Fund, which is chargeable on the subject, and then a rate leviable by the Grand Jury; therefore, if even we rested there, that, in itself, would be a valid objection. But a serious question remains, whether an office can be created by virtue of the prerogative which the Legislature have not defined—should be created or provided for—that what might be imagined the Legislature omitted should be provided for out of the prerogative? The inference is, that what the Legislature have not provided for, they did not intend to provide for, and there is a distinct declaration of the intention of the Legislature on the subject; for, in the 8th and 9th Victoria, c. 107, an Act for establishing a General Criminal Lunatic Asylum, shewing that so little did the Legislature imagine that they had not provided for these officers, that they have, in the 9th section of that Act, authorised the Lord Lieutenant to nominate and appoint the officers and servants of such central Asylum; and by and with the advice of the Privy Council, to make, frame, and establish any rules and regulations which may be necessary for the conduct and management of such Asylum, a distinct authority is given to the Lord Lieutenant by the Legislature, personally to appoint; and, with respect to the general rules and regulations, these are only to be made by and with the advice of the Privy Council; but, in the two Acts in question before the Court—1 and 2 Geo. IV., and 6 Geo. IV.—the personal right in the Lord Lieutenant to appoint officers was

altogether omitted. Therefore, we have, at the outset, an objection to this appointment. Further, the Act 1 and 2 Geo. IV. authorises rules and regulations to be made by the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council; and the rules and regulations which were made in 1843, as authorised by the Act, were binding on every one, and the Governors and Directors were to be guided by them; and, when the Chaplains were appointed, there was another provision respecting Chaplains in existence and unrevoked, and with which these new appointments must of necessity conflict; therefore, upon this ground alone, the Governors and Directors would not be bound to be the handle for administering this fund, which they had been advised, and properly advised, was an illegal application of the fund. They say they never have accepted the fund to be applied for this purpose. If they had accepted it, they might be estopped from objecting to the application of it; but, from the very commencement, they refused to be the handle for the administration of this fund. They declined to amend the estimates returned to them, so that this refusal is no afterthought, to enable them to make a return. Even if it were a question of doubt, when the money is in no predicament, whether we should, by this peremptory order, oblige the Governors and Directors to apply this fund, would be a grave consideration; but we are of opinion there is no question of doubt. We, therefore, must overrule this demurrer, and refuse this peremptory *Mandamus*. Our delay in giving judgment arose not from any doubt of what our decision should be; but, from that becoming respect that was due to the authority under which these proceedings were instituted, we thought it right to give the case the fullest consideration. Judgment must, therefore, be for the defendants, and costs follow the judgment.

After the reading of the above, it was moved by Sir Robert Bateson, Bart., and seconded by the Rev. Dr. Montgomery, and

Resolved unanimously—I. “That the marked and special thanks of this Board, and of the members representing the Grand Juries of the District, be given to Messrs. Davison & Torrens, the Board’s Solicitors, for the very able and unremittingly zealous manner in which they had conducted, to a successful termination, the proceedings in the Court of Queen’s Bench, in the suit instituted by the Irish Government against this Board to compel the payment of salaries to the Chaplains appointed by the Lord Lieutenant.

II. “That Dr. Stewart, the Resident Physician, do respectfully inform the Rev. Messrs. Carroll, M’Cullough, and M’Grane that their appointments, as Chaplains of this Institution, by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, have been declared invalid by the Court of Queen’s Bench; and, that the appointments being thus set aside by Law, the Board of Governors will expect those gentlemen to discontinue their visits to the Institution, in the capacity of Chaplains, to which office they were nominated against the earnest remonstrance of this Board.

III. "That a committee, consisting of the Chairman, R. B. Blakeston Houston, Esq.; Sir Robt. Bateson, Bart., the Very Rev. the Dean of Ross, Rev. Dr. Cooke, Rev. Dr. Montgomery, Wm. Dunville, Esq., and A. J. Macrory, Esq.—three to be a quorum—be now appointed to watch any proceedings, legislative or otherwise, that may be taken hereafter by the Government, in connexion with the appointment of Chaplains to the District Lunatic Asylums in Ireland, and that they be authorised to adopt such immediate measures as they may deem advisable in reference thereto, duly reporting the same to this Board."

Board of Governors, held 3d March, 1856.

Present—R. B. Blakeston Houston, Esq., D.L., in the Chair ; John Sinclair, Esq., William Dunville, Esq., John Clarke, Esq., J.P., C. B. Grimshaw, Esq., Rev. Dr. Montgomery. The two Physicians also present.

Report made that the Rev. Messrs. Carroll, M'Cullagh, and M'Grane had discontinued their visits, in accordance with the Board's resolution to that effect of last month.

Resolved—"That copies of the Judgment pronounced by the Court of Queen's Bench on the 21st of January last, and of the several Documents in connexion therewith, be transmitted to the Secretaries of the respective Grand Juries of the District, in order to the same being duly laid before each Grand Jury at the ensuing Spring Assizes.

"That the Chairman and the Rev. Dr. Montgomery be appointed a Deputation to wait upon the Grand Juries of the District at the ensuing Assizes, to give a statement of the proceedings respecting the Chaplain question, since the last Assizes to the present time."

Board of Governors, held 28th March, 1856.

Present—R. B. Blakeston Houston, Esq., D.L., in the Chair ; John S. Crawford, Esq., J.P., John Clarke, Esq., J.P., Rev. Dr. Edgar, A. J. Macrory, Esq., J. Sinclair, Esq., Thos. M'Clure, Esq., J.P., Rev. Dr. Montgomery. The two Physicians also present.

Reported, that the Deputation appointed last month had duly waited upon the Grand Juries, at the late Spring Assizes, who received them very courteously, and heard, with much attention and satisfaction, the statements submitted to them respecting the final proceedings and issue in regard to the Chaplain litigation ; and in connexion with which the following copies of resolutions were now read as adopted by, and transmitted from, the several Grand Juries, viz. :—

I.—From the Grand Jury of the County Down :

Resolved,—“That this Grand Jury refer, with satisfaction, to the late judgment of the Court of Queen’s Bench, on the subject of the Chaplaincy appointments to the Belfast Lunatic Asylum, as fully confirming the course taken by former Grand Juries of this County, in resisting, conjointly with the Governors of the Asylum, the authority assumed by different Governments to make such appointments, now declared illegal by the judgment of the Court. And, as it may be necessary to guard against any measure being passed in Parliament which would tend to counteract the operation of the principle on which that judgment was founded, we deem it right, in conformity with the course adopted by preceding Grand Juries, to appoint a Committee, consisting of the following gentlemen—Mr. S. Crawford, Mr. R. Batt, Mr. R. B. Houston, and Mr. J. Andrews—to co-operate with Committees of the Grand Juries of the County of Antrim, and the County of the Town of Carrickfergus (in case these Counties should think fit to appoint like Committees), with the view to their joint action with the Governors of the Asylum, in watching any Parliamentary measure, in connexion with the Lunatic Asylum question, which might tend to impair the powers of the Governors in the appointment of officers and regulation of the house, as established by the judgment of the Court above referred to ; and, also, in endeavouring to procure a repeal of the 5th clause of the Lunatic Asylum Advances Act of last session, which appears to us to give an undue power to Commissioners to be appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, in controlling the legitimate exercise of the authority of the Governors, and which clause had been expunged in the Committee of the House of Commons, but was afterwards replaced, with a small alteration in the Act as now passed by the Legislature.”

“ A. EDWIN HILL, FOREMAN.

“ *Spring Assizes, 1856.*”

II. From the Grand Jury of the County Antrim :

“The Grand Jury of the County of Antrim view, with great satisfaction, the active steps taken, by the Grand Jury of the County Down, to protect the Belfast Lunatic Asylum against any measures which might be attempted in Parliament to counteract the late unanimous judgment of the Court of Queen’s Bench, on the subject of the Chaplaincy appointments, and appoint the following gentlemen :—George Macartney, Thomas Greg, Thomas G. Batt, and William Verner, Esquires—to co-operate with their Committee, and with one from the County of the Town of Carrickfergus, so as to prevent the powers of the Governors in the appointment of Officers, and in the regulation of the Asylum in Belfast being impaired or otherwise interfered with, which subject has been, in so able and lucid a manner, brought before the notice of the Grand Jury by the Deputation of the Governors, viz. :—Doctor Montgomery and Mr. Blackeston Houston.

Resolved,—“ That the marked thanks of the Grand Jury of the County of Antrim be offered to the Governors of the Belfast Lunatic Asylum, for the dignified and constitutional manner in which they have protected and upheld the rights of the ratepayers and of the establishment ; and have brought the suit to its successful issue.

(Signed),

“ GEO. MACARTNEY, FOREMAN.

For self and fellows.

“ *Grand Jury Room, 13th March, 1856.*”

III. From the Grand Jury of the County of the Town of Carrickfergus :

Resolved,—“ That the High Sheriff, J. M. Birnie, Esq. ; William Burleigh, Esq., foreman ; V. W. Magill and John Legg, Esqrs., be a Committee, to co-operate with the Grand Juries of Antrim and Down, in their joint action with the Governors of the Lunatic Asylum, in watching any Parliamentary measure in connexion with the Belfast Lunatic Asylum question, and in upholding the Governors in the exercise of their authority.

“ *Lent Assizes, 1856.*”



APPENDIX, No. II.

GENERAL TABLES OF STATISTICS, &c.

Table XIII.—Shewing the Admissions, Discharges, &c., from each County in the District, during the Year ending 31st March, 1856.

ADMITTED FROM EACH COUNTY.							Males.	Females.	Total.
Antrim,	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	25	60
County of the Town of Carrickfergus,	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0	2
Down,	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	24	52
							—	—	—
TOTALS,	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	49	114
DISCHARGED, &c., TO EACH COUNTY.									
Antrim,	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	30	50
County of the Town of Carrickfergus,	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Down,	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	16	32
							—	—	—
TOTALS,	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	46	83
REMAINING IN ASYLUM 31st MARCH, 1856.									
Antrim,	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	73	158
County of the Town of Carrickfergus,	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	8
Down,	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	61	141
							—	—	—
TOTALS,	...	...	...	...	...	...	169	138	307

Table XIV.—Shewing the Per Centage of Discharges and Deaths, and the Average Per Centage, calculated on the Average Number of Patients, for Thirteen Years, ending 31st March, 1856.

Years, ending 31st March.	Yearly Average Number.	RECOVERED.		RELIEVED.		DIED.	
		No. of Cases.	Rate Per Cent.	No. of Cases.	Rate Per Cent.	No. of Cases.	Rate Per Cent.
1844	253.15	69	27.25	13	5.13	21	8.29
1845	258.83	68	26.36	21	8.14	40	15.50
1846	252.18	61	24.19	14	5.55	24	9.51
1847	254.96	60	23.58	22	8.62	27	10.58
1848	262.56	81	30.85	15	5.71	47	17.90
1849	271.32	69	25.43	14	5.16	30	11.05
1850	267.51	50	18.68	22	8.22	43	16.07
1851	271.12	81	29.87	29	10.69	29	10.69
1852	275.71	62	22.48	24	8.70	27	9.79
1853	280.01	67	23.92	21	7.49	25	8.92
1854	279.11	47	16.83	20	7.16	19	6.80
1855	266.48	36	13.50	21	7.88	39	14.63
1856	291.96	50	17.12	14	4.79	19	6.50

Table XV.—Employment.

					Males.	Females.	Total.
Assisting Servants,	...	...	...	...	12	12	24
Basket Making,	...	...	...	...	2	0	2
Breaking Freestone, &c.,	...	...	...	...	12	0	12
Cultivating the Ground,	...	...	...	...	80	0	80
Gardening Labour,	...	...	...	...	12	0	12
Embroidering,	...	...	...	...	0	7	7
Knitting,	...	...	...	...	2	16	18
Making and Repairing Clothing, Bedding, &c.,	...	...	...	...	0	14	14
Making and Repairing Shoes,	...	...	...	...	2	0	2
Painting,	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Pumping Water,	...	...	...	...	16	0	16
Quilting,	...	...	...	...	0	6	6
Smith Work,	...	...	...	...	2	0	2
Spinning,	...	...	...	...	0	18	18
Sweeping Yards, Carrying Coals,	...	...	...	...	18	0	18
Tailoring,	...	...	...	...	4	0	4
Washing in Laundry,	...	...	...	...	0	16	16
Weaving, Winding, and Warping,	...	...	...	...	8	0	8
TOTALS,	...	...	...	...	171	89	260

Table XVI.—Forms of Disease of the Total Number of Patients remaining in the Hospital, on 31st March, 1856.

						Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania,	...	...	...	...	...	114	60	174
Do. complicated with Epilepsy,	...	...	...	...	...	14	6	20
Monomania,	...	...	...	...	...	12	20	32
Melancholia,	...	...	...	...	...	18	40	58
Congenital Idiocy,	...	...	...	...	...	2	0	2
Dementia,	...	...	...	...	...	9	12	21
TOTALS,	...	...	...	...	...	169	138	307

Table XVII.—Shewing the State of the Cases remaining in the Hospital, on 31st March, 1856.

						Males.	Females.	Total.
Considered Chronic or Incurable Cases,	...	...	...	...	...	125	84	209
Probably Curable do.,	...	...	...	...	...	44	54	98
Totals,	...	...	...	...	...	169	138	307

Table XVIII.—Shewing the Religious Persuasions of the Patients remaining in the Hospital on 31st March, 1856.

						Males.	Females.	Total.
Quaker,	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Covenanter,	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Established Church of England and Ireland,	...	...	...	...	...	46	36	82
Methodists,	...	...	...	...	...	0	3	3
Presbyterians,	...	...	...	...	...	63	46	109
Roman Catholics,	...	...	...	...	...	57	52	109
Unitarian,	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
TOTALS,	...	...	...	...	...	169	138	307

Table XIX.—Ages of the 307 Patients remaining in the Hospital, for the Year ended 31st March, 1856.

					Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 20 Years, ...	...	...	...	...	6	4	10
From 20 to 30 years,	...	...	...	...	33	26	59
“ 30 to 40 “	...	...	...	...	42	38	80
“ 40 to 50 “	...	...	...	...	41	35	76
“ 50 to 60 “	...	...	...	...	31	29	60
“ 60 to 70 “	...	...	...	...	13	6	19
“ 70 to 80 “	...	...	...	...	3	0	3
					—	—	—
TOTALS,	...	...	...	...	169	138	307

Table XX.—Shewing the Duration of Residence in the Hospital, of the 307 Patients remaining under Treatment, for the year ended 31st March, 1856.

					Males.	Females.	Total.
From 1 to 2 Months,	...	...	...	...	6	8	14
“ 2 to 3 “	...	...	...	...	5	2	7
“ 3 to 6 “	...	...	...	...	15	13	28
“ 6 to 9 “	...	...	...	...	11	7	18
“ 9 Months to 1 Year,	...	...	...	...	4	5	9
“ 1 Year to 18 Months,	...	...	...	...	14	16	30
“ 18 Months to 2 Years,	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
“ 2 Years to 4 “	...	...	...	...	19	11	30
“ 4 “ to 6 “	...	...	...	...	17	21	38
“ 6 “ to 10 “	...	...	...	...	21	24	45
“ 10 “ to 15 “	...	...	...	...	18	14	32
“ 15 “ to 20 “	...	...	...	...	18	10	28
“ 20 “ to 26 “	...	...	...	...	20	5	25
					—	—	—
TOTALS,	...	...	...	...	169	138	307

Table XXI.—Showing the Articles Manufactured and made by the Patients for the Year ended 31st March, 1856.

928 Hanks Linen Yarn Spun.	188 Petticoats made
150 Hanks Linen Thread Spun.	89 Wrappers do.
699 Yards Plain Linen Wove,	298 Day Caps do.
741 Pairs Stockings and Socks Knitted.	180 Handkerchiefs do.
80 Pairs List Shoes Soled and Heeled.	26 Gowns do.
17 Pairs Sheets made.	9 Quilts do.
4 Jackets do.	30 Slips do.
84 Men's Coats do.	5 Rollers do.
96 Pairs Trousers do.	30 Pillow Slips do.
35 Vests do.	10 Bed Gowns do.
158 Shirts do.	100 Neck Ties do.
105 Footed Socks.	2 Table Cloths do.
154 Shifts made.	23 Quilted Blankets do.
290 Aprons do.	6 Night Caps do.
	1 Pillow do.
	8 Overalls do.

Table XXII.—Shewing the Number of Cases Admitted, Recovered, Relieved, and who Died in each Quarter and each Month respectively during the Year ended 31st March, 1856.

	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.						DIED.		
				RECOVERED.			RELIEVED.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
April,.....	7	5	12	1	5	6	1	1	2	0	1	1
May,.....	1	5	6	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	3
June,.....	1	2	3	2	1	3	1	0	1	0	0	0
			—21			—10			—3			—4
July,.....	7	2	9	4	5	9	1	0	1	0	0	0
August,.....	8	4	12	2	2	4	0	3	3	3	3	6
September,.....	11	5	16	0	3	3	0	2	2	1	0	1
			—37			—16			—6			—7
October,.....	8	8	16	3	1	4	1	1	2	3	0	3
November,.....	1	4	5	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	1	1
December,.....	8	4	12	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
			—33			—8			—3			—4
January,.....	5	1	6	3	4	7	1	1	2	0	0	0
February,.....	2	3	5	1	4	5	0	0	0	2	0	2
March,.....	6	6	12	3	1	4	0	0	0	2	0	2
			—23			—16			—2			—4
	65	49	114	20	30	50	5	9	14	12	7	19



AN ACCOUNT OF THE RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE BELFAST DISTRICT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, FOR ONE YEAR,
BEING FROM 1ST APRIL, 1855, TO 31ST MARCH, 1856.

THE CHARGE.

Balance of last Account, in favour of the public,	£423	7	6
Received from the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury,	5,248	7	5
Received for Vegetables and Fruit sold,	£48	15	6
Do. Oats and Wheat sold,	75	12	2
Do. Potatoes sold,	27	5	3
Do. Bones and Rags sold,	11	1	1
Do. From Insurance Offices for Damage by Fire in Laundry,	6	16	9
Do. Fines on Servants,	0	10	0
Do. Hay sold,	19	10	0
Do. Old Iron sold,	0	2	6
Less Market Dues,	£189	13	3
	1	15	1
	187	18	2
Balance in favour of the public,	£5,859	13	1
	£430	19	4

THE DISCHARGE.

Paid for Provisions,	£2,651	14	11
Do. Clothing,	462	7	3
Do. Bedding,	8	15	7
Do. Furniture,	150	2	5
Do. Fuel and Light,	402	16	5
Do. Soap, Candles, &c.,	80	18	0
Do. Stationery and Printing,	32	18	9
Do. Advertising,	10	5	1
Do. Medicine,	28	12	10
Do. Repairs and Alterations,	613	3	4
Do. Farm and Garden Expenses,	42	11	9
Do. Insurance,	19	10	0
Do. Incidental Expenses,	56	0	7
Do. Salaries and Wages,	862	18	4
Do. Postage,	4	18	6
To Balance due the Public,	5,428	13	9
	430	19	4
	£5,859	13	1

AN ACCOUNT OF THE EXPENDITURE AND PRODUCE OF THE LAND OF THE BELFAST DISTRICT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, FOR ONE YEAR,
BEING FROM 1ST APRIL, 1855, TO 31ST MARCH, 1856.

Dr.	EXPENDITURE.		
To Seed Potatoes,	£13 2 6
" Seeds and Plants,	15 15 9
" Spades, Hooks, Shovels, &c.,	6 9 0
" Shoeing Market Horse,	2 3 8
" Tithes Rent Charge,	1 16 8
" Wheelbarrows,	2 8 0
" Repairing Cart Harness,	0 13 8
" Cabbage Plants,	1 2 6
Balance,	£43 11 9
			349 5 4

Total, £392 17 1

PRODUCE.		
By 259 cwt. Potatoes, used in the Establishment, } valued at 3s. 6d. per cwt., ..	..	£52 6 6
" 390 cwt. do., sold at various prices, ..	..	27 5 3
" 85 cwt. Oats, used in the Establishment, ave- } raged at 9s. per cwt., ..	..	79 11 9
" Do. sold at prices from 8s. 7d. to 9s. 6d. per cwt.,	..	38 5 0
" 43 cwt. Wheat, sold at 16s. 3d. to 16s. 6d. per cwt.,	..	40 2 10
" 3 do. used for Seed, at 16s. 6d. per cwt.,	..	78 7 10
" 1 do. used in Establishment, ..	..	35 9 4
" 410 do. Straw, used in the Establishment, } at 1s. 6d. per cwt., ..	..	2 9 6
" 200 do. Hay, used in the Establishment, at 3s. 4d. } per cwt., ..	..	0 16 6
" 18 Cocks of Hay, sold at ..	..	38 15 4
" Vegetables and Fruit sold, ..	..	.. .. 33 0 0
" Do. used in the Establishment, ..	..	33 6 8
" Manure, valued at' ..	..	19 10 0
" Osiers made into Baskets, ..	..	52 16 8
		48 15 6
		40 0 0
		88 15 6
		20 0 0
		1 10 0
Total, .. .. .	..	£392 17 1
Balance, .. .. .	..	£349 5 4

D I E T A R Y

OF THE

Belfast District Hospital for the Insane,

B R E A K F A S T .

One quart stirabout (made with 8oz. fine or 7oz. coarse meal), and three-fourths of a pint mixed milk,.....	Males	} Every Morning.
One-and-half pint stirabout, and one half-pint mixed milk, 	Females	

D I N N E R .

One-half pound loaf bread (or 3lbs. potatoes), six ounces solid meat, and one pint soup, 	Males & Females	} 3 days a-week.
One-half pound loaf bread (or 3lbs. potatoes), and one quart soup, (made with ox heads and bones cut out of meat, vegetables, oatmeal, barley, pease, &c.),	Males	
One-half pound loaf bread (or 3lbs. potatoes), and one-and-half pint soup, 	Females	} 3 days a-week.
Three-fourths of a pound loaf bread (or 3½ lbs. potatoes), and one pint mixed milk, 	Males	
One-half pound loaf bread (or 3lbs. potatoes), and one pint mixed milk, 	Females	} 1 day a-week.

S U P P E R .

One half pound loaf bread, and three-fourths of a pint of mixed milk, 	Males	} Summer 6 months.
One-half pound loaf bread, and one-half pint mixed milk, 	Females	
One quart stirabout, and three-fourths of a pint new milk, 	Males	} Winter 6 months.
One-and-half pint stirabout, and one-half pint new milk, 	Females	

*** Patients who are actively employed are allowed a portion of meat, in addition to the soup, five instead of three days in the week. When the state of the patient's health requires it, the diet is changed accordingly, and any other substituted that may be considered requisite by the Medical Officers.